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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Bermuda Talks

WHILE it is true one of the aims of the Bermuda meeting between President Eisenhower and Mr Macmillan is to heal the breach in Anglo-American relations caused by British military intervention in the Suez Canal, this is not a subject figuring on the agenda. As the President has intimated, there will be no crying over spilt milk; nor will there be recriminations. The fact that the political chiefs of the two countries are now in cordial conference is sufficient to ensure full re-establishment of friendship and understanding between Britain and America.

The principal purpose of the Bermuda meeting has been simply but clearly stated—to reach an understanding on common policies to carry out common objectives. And if this can be realised the value of the conference will be felt far and wide.

ON the question of basic principles there has not been, nor is there, Anglo-American differences. But there have been divergencies over policies intended to make effective those principles and these have given rise to misunderstandings and a certain amount of disunity. The Bermuda meeting promises integration and consolidation of policies and a consequent new solidarity of viewpoint.

It is acknowledged that in any discussions dealing with the problem of the Middle East the opinions of President Eisenhower and Mr Dulles must weigh heavily. America has assumed bigger responsibilities in that area; is in a position to exert, and has already exerted, considerable influence on Israel and the Arab states; the Eisenhower economic doctrine represents a fundamental aspect of the new US Middle East policy. These are considerations which neither Mr Macmillan nor Mr Selwyn Lloyd will minimise. In truth they are factors which Britain welcomes, recognising them as being capable of materially helping to bring stability to the Middle East.

THERE does not appear to be any real difficulty in President Eisenhower and Mr Macmillan reaching agreement on common policies relating to the Middle East inasmuch that both America and Britain share common objectives—pacification of the area, establishment of freedom of navigation for all shipping in the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aden, permanent safeguards for the supply of oil, and aiding the under-developed Arab states towards economic stability.

The Bermuda talks, however, must to some extent be hazy by the as yet undefined attitude of President Nasser to these Anglo-American objectives. Britain distrusts Nasser (and not without cause), and sees in him the real obstruction to a durable settlement of the Middle East problem; the American viewpoint at the moment is less severe. Nevertheless disagreement in this direction is unlikely to provide an obstacle to full agreement on essentials, and there is every good reason to believe the current discussions will richly produce a new Anglo-American alignment of international policies.

In Your Saturday Mail

Here are some of the highlights of your favourite week-end newspaper—the feature-packed China Mail:

- ★ Russia's school teachers face a tremendous problem...
- ★ In a land where the facts of history change regularly; Beaverbrook tells of Churchill's schooling for world leadership in Men and Power;
- ★ Nkrumah's biography contains some hard blows at Britain;
- ★ Intelligence Report on the Panama Canal, by Sefton Delmer.

There are all your regular favourites as well including Jane Roberts' film reviews, record reviews, cartoons, comic strips and Glee—all in the Saturday Mail.

Today's Highlights:

Britain says: We'd like to see the end of Nasser.

Britain says: We're not here to talk about spilt milk.

Britain says: We want to increase trade with China.

NEW PIPELINES FOR EUROPE

Eisenhower, Macmillan Agreement Reported SUCCESSFUL TALKS

Hamilton, Mar. 21.

Britain and the United States have agreed on a joint policy to build big oil pipelines to ensure Middle East oil supplies to Europe, it was learned today.

The subject was discussed by President Eisenhower and Mr Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, at their summit talks here. It is understood the pipelines might be in Turkey.

BRITAIN PLANS 'BIT BY BIT' INCREASE IN TRADE

From RENE McCOLL

Bermuda, Mar. 21. Britain is determined on a large-scale extension of her trade with China.

But knowing how strongly President Eisenhower and Mr Dulles feel about such trade the unpalatable news is to be conveyed to them with a minimum of publicity at the talks which open in Bermuda today.

Mr Macmillan's government has come to the conclusion that the economic situation makes it absolutely necessary for Britain to resume trading with a country possessing such enormous market potentialities.

As one high British official here told me: "It is just about impossible to hold off doing business with China any longer if the man in the tractor factory at Coventry knows his pay packet might be made fatter and more secure."

The resumption of exports will be undertaken unobtrusively and will be accomplished at first simply by adding bit by bit to the "exceptions" on the embargo list.

In this way American susceptibilities in and out of Congress are less likely to be ruffled. And it is likely, I understand, Britain will agree to "go along" with the Americans in shelving once again the question of admitting Red China to the United Nations.

—London Express Service.

Viscounts Back

London, Mar. 21. Twelve British Viscount 701 aircraft which were withdrawn from service after the fatal Manchester air disaster last week, will fly again tomorrow, a B.E.A. spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the mechanism controlling the aircraft wing-flaps had been overhauled and was now in good working order.—France-Press.

Border Clash

Tel Aviv, Mar. 21. Israeli and Jordanian frontier positions exchanged fire near Megiddo in northern Israel today after a Jordan patrol had penetrated into Israeli territory, an Israeli army spokesman said tonight.—France-Press.

An official British spokesman said "There had been a great measure of agreement" between President Eisenhower and Mr Macmillan.

"Many details must be worked out, but the atmosphere was extremely good."

Mr James Hagerly, the White House Press Secretary, said the two statesmen this afternoon continued discussion of "their common problems in the Middle East."

One conference source said President Eisenhower and Mr Dulles did not comment but did not dissent from the British view.

It was learned that the President and Prime Minister referred only the single question of the Suez interim arrangements to their experts.

Serious Planning

John Heffernan, special Reuters correspondent covering the talks at Bermuda said the agreement on the pipeline opened the way for experts to begin serious planning of the project.

Britain did not favour the projected Israeli pipeline from the southern Negov port of Elath to the Mediterranean as a supplementary channel to the Suez Canal.

Mr Hagerly said the Foreign Ministers tomorrow would open with a review of European problems.

The Issues

The issues facing the West include allied policy towards the Soviet Union, Nato development aid, commonwealth, German reunification, the Hungarian Revolt and its effect on other Communist nations in East Europe, and plans for an integrated European market and atomic pool.

In the afternoon there would be a general discussion of defence problems and the security of the United States and Britain.

Correspondents asked if the statesmen had struck stumbling blocks and received the reply from Mr Hagerly:

"It's a little early to talk about stumbling blocks."

Mr Hagerly added there was a feeling by all participants that there was a wide measure of agreement; that did not mean unanimous agreement but it did mean they had found themselves in agreement on many subjects, even more than they or others expected.

Objections are that the proposed pipeline would be too small and it is unreasonable to suppose that Arab states who own oil would allow its transportation through Israeli territory.

The pipelines question was the first immediate aspect of the Middle East situation to be dealt with by President Eisenhower and Mr Macmillan, it was learned.

There was only a short discussion before the two leaders dealt in turn with Agaba, Gaza and a Suez interim solution.

Spilt Milk

Conference sources said today's first session had gone very well in what was described as an "extremely businesslike atmosphere."

Mr Macmillan first used today's "spilt milk" phrase. He said in his opening remarks that they were not in Bermuda to talk about "spilt milk of the past or who spilt it."

President Eisenhower picked up the phrase and used it in the same spirit, saying that the purpose now was to see where they were going and to act as partners.

Mr Macmillan and Mr Selwyn Lloyd left the President in no doubt that they regard President Nasser, of Egypt as hostile to Britain and

they would be glad to see him go.

One conference source said President Eisenhower and Mr Dulles did not comment but did not dissent from the British view.

It was learned that the President and Prime Minister referred only the single question of the Suez interim arrangements to their experts.

Colonel Nasser's recent memorandum on canal control was discussed as a new element in the situation. Previously both Governments had studied the memorandum "separately" but this was the first time it had been given joint examination.

It is understood the point was talked over again during lunch but no direct reply was contemplated at the moment.

Mr Hagerly, the White House Press Secretary, later said the conference from now on would use a formula under which the Foreign Ministers would open discussions each day, with the leaders joining them later in the morning or waiting until the afternoon.

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QUADS BORN: ALL WELL

Montreal, Mar. 21. A 34-year-old woman, Mrs W. S. Munro, today gave birth to quadruplets—three girls and a boy—two months premature. The three girls together weighed a little more than seven pounds. The boy weighed four pounds. The babies were placed in an incubator and all four and the mother were reported doing well.—China Mail Special.

'Mr UN' Meets Nasser

Cairo, Mar. 21. The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, met President Nasser tonight in a first-hand attempt to break the Middle East crisis.

The meeting came amid indications that Nasser might agree in principle to placing a percentage of Suez Canal tolls in a joint bank account with the United Nations for development of the Canal.

The Subjects

Cairo Radio said they discussed the role of Unef in Egypt, and on the resumption of navigation in the Suez Canal.

Mr Hammarskjöld was accompanied by his assistant, Dr Ralph Bunche. The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, and Ali Sabri, chief of President Nasser's political cabinet, were also present.

Meanwhile in Paris, Mrs Golda Meir said Israel wanted Mr Hammarskjöld to extract an answer from Egypt on whether it wanted to continue a status of war with Israel or accept the 1948 armistice.

Mrs Meir arrived in Paris to change planes and consult with the French Foreign Minister, Mr Christian Pineau.

She said Israel was still waiting for the U.S. State Department's answer to Israel's suggestions on how to put their common policy on the Middle East into action.

Her Demand

Mrs Meir said that in her talks with Mr Hammarskjöld she demanded to know who "carried responsibility for handing over United Nations authority in Gaza to Egypt."

She said she also demanded that the basic problem in Egyptian-Israeli relations be cleared up: How can Egypt still claim to be at war against Israel and claim authority over the Gaza strip under an armistice agreement that supposedly put a stop to the war?

She was therefore anxiously awaiting the results of Mr Hammarskjöld's visit to Egypt, she said.—All agencies.

The Plane Crash That Wasn't Necessary

Moline, Mar. 21. Three people were killed when two twin-engine planes collided today, sending one of them plummeting into a pasture about seven miles east of here, officials said.

The other plane landed safely. The plane that crashed had been sent to help the other one, flown by Phil Johnson, a pilot for Deere and Co. Johnson had radioed that his landing gear was not functioning and he could not get it down to land.

The three victims went up to examine Johnson's landing gear. Their plane, an Aero Commander, apparently crashed into Johnson's Deere plane while they were getting into position to see the landing gear.

Ironically, Civil Aviation authorities said, there was nothing wrong with the landing gear and Johnson was able to land safely after the collision.

It was the landing gear in the cockpit that was the trouble, they said.—United Press.

Tories Again Drop Votes

BUT SLUMP MAY BE EASING

London, Mar. 21. Two Parliamentary by-elections declared tonight showed the slump in the Government's popularity is easing.

But there is still a swing away from the Government on the pattern of recent contests.

A surprising feature of today's elections was that the Government, defending two seats, dropped fewer votes at Newcastle-on-Tyne, a city acutely affected by the current strike of 200,000 shipworkers, than at the residential Conservative stronghold of Beckenham, near London.

Results

Results of today's balloting, declared tonight, were:

NEWCASTLE-NORTH
Mr Robert W. Elliot, Conservative—19,917.
Mr Thomas L. Macdonald, Labour—12,553.
Conservative majority—7,364.
Previous majority—10,931.

BECKENHAM, SEVEN
Mr Philip Goshall, Conservative—23,421.
Mr N. D. Sanderson, Labour—17,415.
Conservative majority—6,006.
Previous majority—11,121.

State of parties in the 630-seat House of Commons now becomes: Conservatives & Allies, 244; Labour, 278; Liberals, 5; Independent, 1; Vacant seats, 2.

Conservatives had feared Newcastle North might repeat the recent story of Warwick and Leamington, Sir Anthony Eden's old constituency, where a Labour challenger slashed their majority by five-sixths.

Instead, despite a considerable fall in majority, their share of the total votes polled at Newcastle fell by only 3.1 per cent.

Unwelcome

The unwelcome surprise for the Government was a slump of twice that amount in their share of the total poll in Beckenham, prosperous suburb on London's fringe remote from the ship-building stoppage.

With a 1955 majority of 21,237 votes it was regarded as a principal Conservative stronghold, and the drop to 12,176 votes in the majority was a disappointment to the Government—pointed up by a fall of over six per cent in their share of votes polled.—China Mail Special.

Strike Latest

They Refused To Sit At Same Table

London, Mar. 21. Talks held at the British Ministry of Labour to seek a settlement of the four-day-old shipyard strike were tonight adjourned until tomorrow morning, after Ministry officials failed to get strikers' representatives and employers to sit round the same table.

The delegation said at the close of the night's session that some progress had been made but that no basis for final agreement had been found.

With the shipyard strike spreading to the engineering workers, dockers, railways, airlines, government officials made tremendous efforts to get the disputing parties on common ground.

Strikers and employers' representatives sat in two separate offices of the Ministry of Labour, with Sir Wilfrid Newson, adviser to the Ministry of Labour, and Mr Ian Macleod, Minister of Labour acting as go-betweens.

Mr Jim Campbell, Secretary of the British Railwaymen's Union said tonight that every (Contd. on back page Col. 2)

BIG PLANE OVERDUE

PORT SAID REOPENED

Cairo, Mar. 21. Port Said harbour is reopened for all shipping today for the first time since November, it was officially announced tonight.

The Egyptian Ports and Lights administration officially advised shipping companies that all ships, as from today, will be allowed to enter and sail from Port Said harbour from sunrise to 5 p.m.

Port Said's lighthouse was lit tonight for the first time in several months.—Reuters.

Seeks Asylum

Stockholm, Mar. 21. Melchyslaw Endler, 35-year-old economic editor of Poland's largest daily newspaper Express Wlaczorny, said today he had applied for asylum in Sweden as a political refugee. Mr Endler came to Sweden with his wife three weeks ago.—China Mail Special.

DOCTORS' CHALLENGE

London, Mar. 21. Plans for "a progressive withdrawal" of doctors from Britain's National Health Service beginning on October 2, and an alternative system of treating patients were announced here today.

The proposals were the result of a simmering pay dispute between 40,000 National Health doctors and the Government.

During October, former National Health patients would be treated privately, but no fees would be demanded from them.

But if the Government still declined to agree to a satisfactory settlement or to arbitration, doctors would from November 1 charge fees.—China Mail Special.

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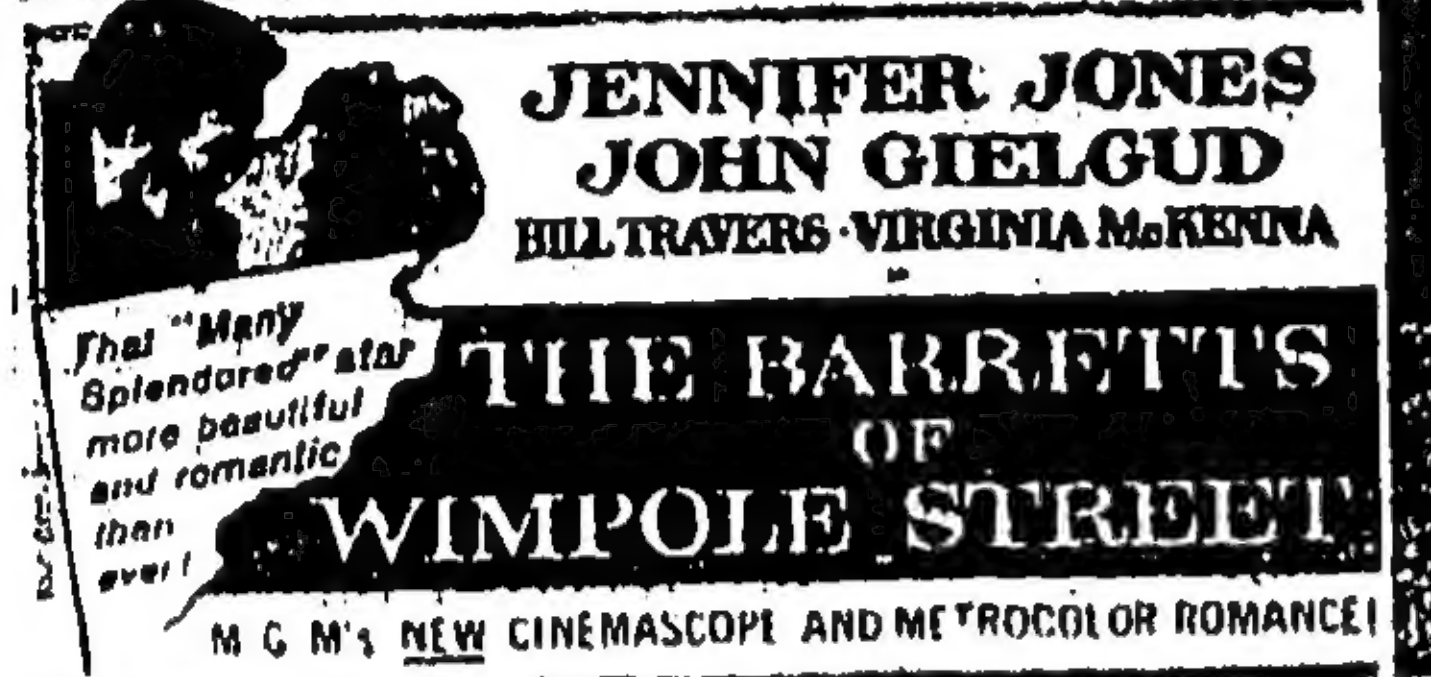
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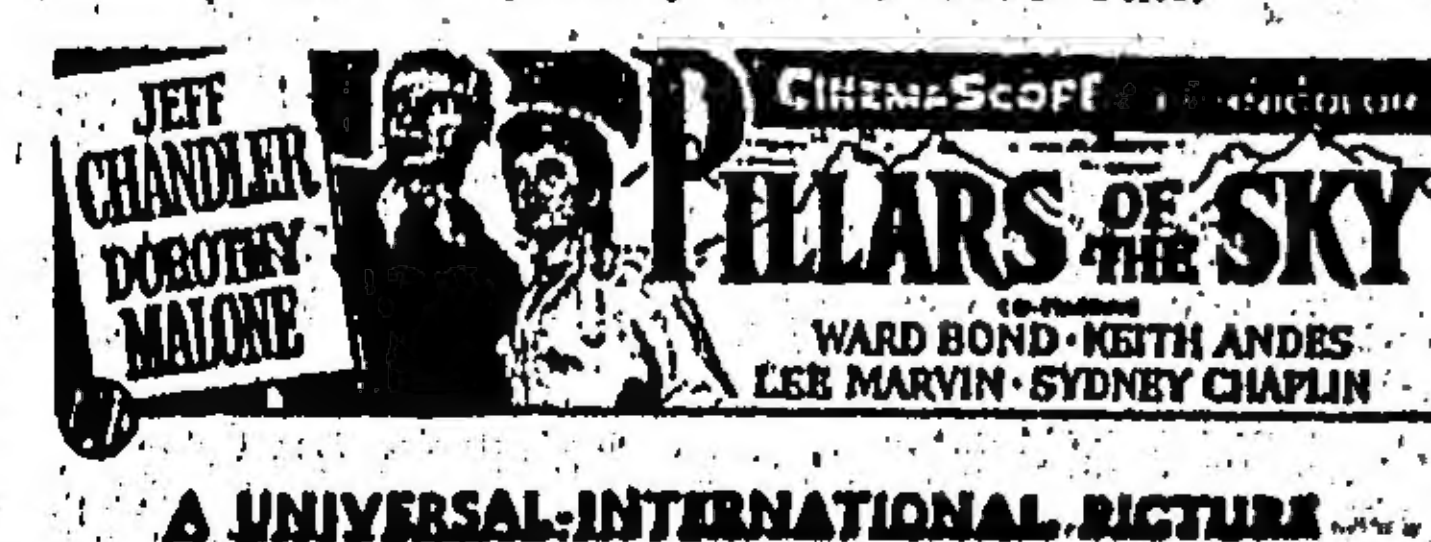
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Germany Needs Compact Fighting Force

BALANCE AGAINST RUSSIA

Bonn, Mar. 21. Herr Franz-Josef Strauss, West German Defence Minister, said here today that the withdrawal of British and French troops from West Germany made the need for a small, high-class West German army even more vital than before.

Herr Strauss, speaking to the annual conference of the German Soldiers Association, said the presence of such an army was needed to help ensure that a potential aggressor against NATO gave up the idea of an attack.

"If Britons leave and French stay away, this necessity is made even more vital," he said.

The German Soldiers Association is a voluntary body representing former and present soldiers. The 400 people present today loudly clapped former Field-Marshal Erich von Manstein, a life member of the Association, as he was introduced as "the highest-ranking officer present."

SERIOUS THOUGHT

Near him sat Lieutenant-General Hans Speidel, who next month takes over command of NATO's land forces, Central Europe.

Herr Strauss said there should be serious thought about proposals for an all-European security system. He warns that if the Western European alliance disintegrated, the individual states would not be able to defend themselves effectively.

He illustrated this by referring to Germany's defeat of the Western Allies in 1940 when he said the Allies had more men and arms than Germany. "We believe that the military isolation, coupled with the withdrawal of American troops, would bring clear superiority for the Russians and that could not be accepted without effective compensation," he said.

The only question which interested West Germany was what assurance would there be that the Russians would not extend power politically or militarily to all Germany and the whole of Europe.

NO GUARANTEE

West Germany required no security guarantee from Western countries nor did she believe that countries like Poland and Czechoslovakia would attack her on their own account.

If the Western Alliance were to be ended to form a European security system there must be a counter-weight provided to balance Russia. What form that should take must be discussed by the experts—China Mail Special.

New York, Mar. 21. The "Made in Japan" label on cameras, equipment and accessories has taken on a new meaning for American photography fans, according to the latest issue of Popular Photography magazine. In a special 48-page section on Japan, the publication points out that the label is becoming more and more accepted as a mark of quality and precision.—Reuter.

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Boa Wouldn't Come Home



Anne Larkin, 20, who used to tour in a show with a snake charmer, wears the costume of her act as she tries to charm back Basil, a six-foot boa constrictor who escaped from a London pet shop recently. The effort was unsuccessful. Meanwhile, London owners of small furry animals—the boa's favourite dish—have been keeping their pets at home.—Express Photo.

RED BUILD-UP IN NORTH KOREA NOT DANGEROUS

Seoul, Mar. 21. US Army Chief of Staff Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor said today the Communist build-up in North Korea does not endanger United Nations forces in the South.

"But we never can allow our guard to come down," said the four-star General, who arrived here today on the second leg of an Asian tour.

Taylor was asked in a plane-side interview whether he thought the build-up in the north endangers United Nations units.

"No," he replied flatly. "United Nations forces are entirely capable to hold down any enemy attack."

The General's statement marked a slight departure from the view he expressed in Tokyo earlier in which he said the Red build-up was a "condition to the disadvantage of our troops."

Modern Weapons

Taylor said in Japan on Tuesday that he was "constantly urging" that UN troops in Korea be equipped with modern weapons to meet the Communist build-up. Introduction of new weapons into Korea during the truce, as the Communists are doing, violates the armistice agreement.

Taylor also was asked about his Tokyo statement that the Communists have "no perceptible intention" of attacking again.

"The Western world must always be vigilant whatever the enemy intentions," he said, "and there is the possibility of new aggressions."



Secret Society Suspects Rounded Up

Singapore, Mar. 21. DETECTIVES have rounded up more than 200 men suspected of being secret society gangsters, a police spokesman said today.

He said that in the week-long round-up the names of 160 in the group had been placed in police records.

The round-up was part of "Operation Dagger," a police campaign to combat secret society crimes of violence.

Millionsaire Singapore rubber magnate, Tan Lark Sye, today praised China and lauded the British and local authorities of Singapore for causing "unhappy incidents in the Chinese high schools under the pretext of combating Communist activities."

Tan Lark Sye praised the Peking regime for its progress in the field of education, and predicted that "very soon" China would be "the leading nation in the world."

MALICIOUS

At the same time, he accused the local Singapore authorities of "ignorance and malicious intentions to kill Chinese culture."

Tan, Chairman of the Chinese Nanyang University Board, made the statements in addressing students of the Bukit Timah Chinese High School, which was the scene of violent clashes between students and police last October. The school was celebrating its 28th anniversary.

Tan said the allegation of Communist activities in the Bukit Timah Chinese High School was "absolute nonsense."

Incidents in the school in previous years were caused by the British colonial administration and the Singapore Labour Front Government, he said. Members of the audience included British colonial officials.—France-Press.

Moshe Dayan On Leave

Jerusalem, Mar. 21. General Moshe Dayan, Israeli Army Chief-of-Staff, started his annual leave today, it was officially announced here.

Brigadier Meir Amit, who drew up the plans for the Sinai campaign, is replacing him. Although the announcement was expected, it was thought that Dayan's departure might have been postponed owing to the tense situation. It is understood that Premier David Ben-Gurion tried to delay the leave.

Political circles said Dayan was taking the leave now for personal reasons.—France-Press.

Tengku Unable To Oblige Lim

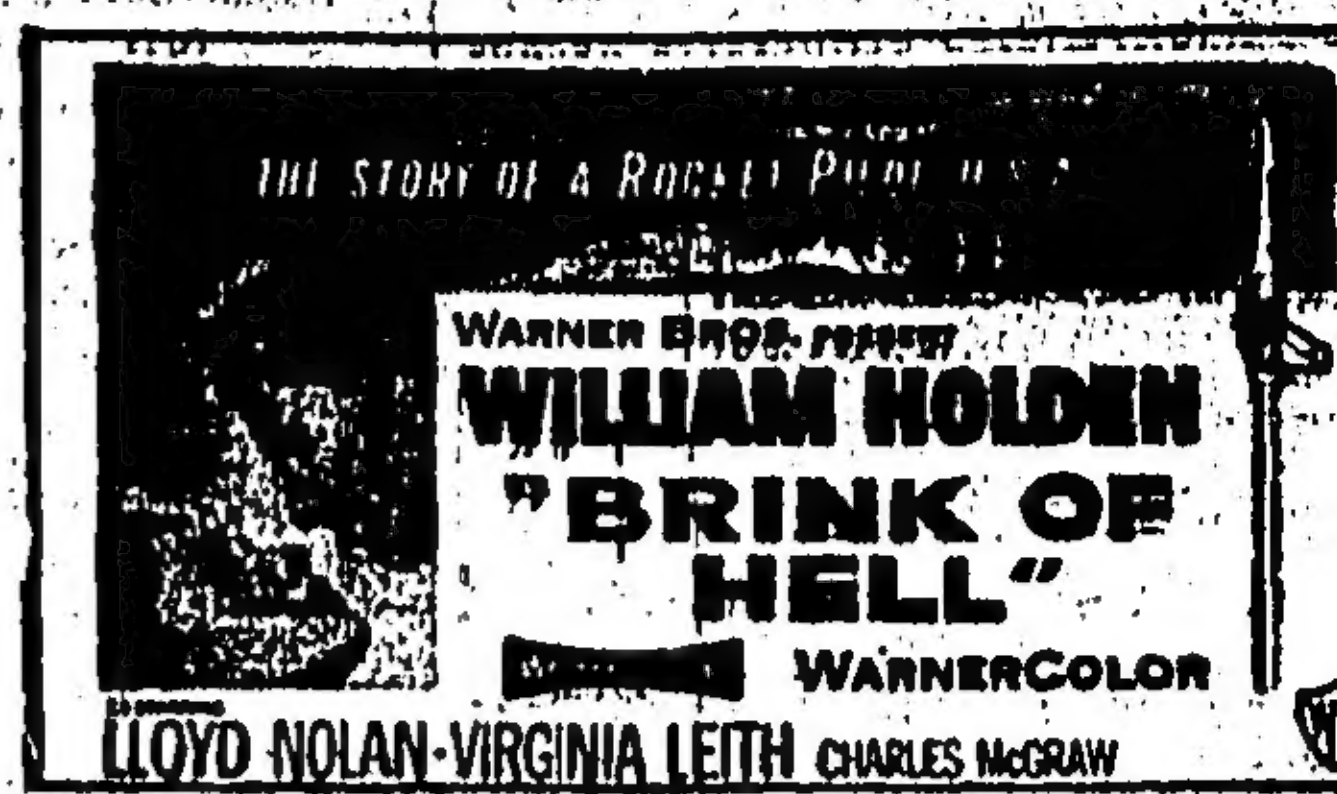
London, Mar. 21. Singapore had suggested that Malaysia should send a minister to London during the present Anglo-Singapore constitutional talks, a Singapore delegation spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the suggestion was made to Tengku Abdul Rahman, the Malaysian Federation's Chief Minister, by Mr. Lim Yew Hock, Singapore's Chief Minister, before the Singapore delegation came here earlier this month.

But the Kuala Lumpur Government had been unable to send a minister who it was suggested should be in London while the conference was discussing the composition of a projected island security council.

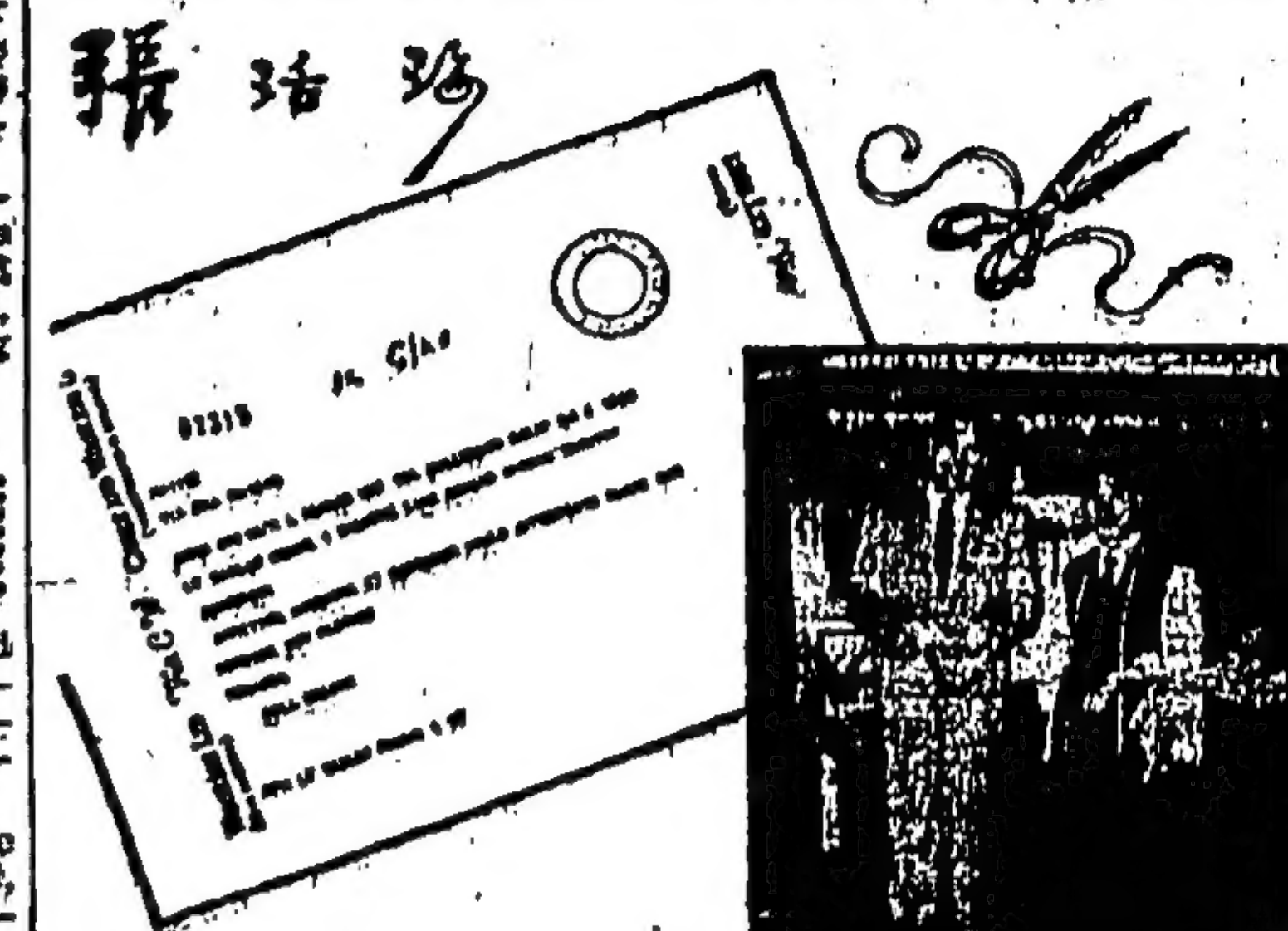
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Mr. Holden, star of "Brink of Hell", in a photo taken with Tailor Cheung.

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Germany Pledged To Common Market

Bonn, Mar. 21. Professor Walter Hallstein, State Secretary to the Foreign Office, today pledged West Germany help in co-ordinating the planned six-nation European common market and the British-backed project for a wider European free trade zone.

He said in a government declaration to the Bundestag that West Germany had welcomed Britain's proposal last autumn to supplement the six-nation project with a free trade zone.

"This plan will receive every support and help from our side," he said. "There would be some difficult decisions to face, especially on agriculture and the association of the overseas territories of member states."

IMPORTANT

"What is important is that such important trade partners, as Great Britain or, for instance, the Scandinavian States, Austria or Switzerland, or also the Southern European States, should be attached in some kind of practical way to our common market."

The common market is to include France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. By the gradual removal of tariffs and other restrictions it is to become an economic unit within 15 years, with unified tariff barriers against other countries.

The free trade zone proposal allows for member countries, though removing tariff barriers with each other, to maintain differing tariff barriers with countries outside the area.

The common market treaty, along with the six-nation Euratom treaty, is to be signed in Rome on Monday.—Reuter.

Burma, Poland Convinced On Coexistence

Rangoon, Mar. 21. Burma and Poland in a joint statement today expressed their conviction that world peace could be safeguarded by the application of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The statement was issued by the Burmese Premier, U Nu, and Polish Premier, Jozef Cyrankiewicz, at the end of the Polish statesman's visit to Burma.

It affirmed that relations between the two countries would continue to be based on the five principles of coexistence and that "the application of these principles will relax international tension and pave the way for enduring peace."

The two Governments deplored the policy of creating military blocs, which, they said, "encourages fear and the armaments race."—France-Press.

UN SAVED WORLD FROM WAR Suez Settlement Was Close, Says Executive

United Nations, Mar. 21. The top assistant to the Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, said today: "There is absolutely no doubt about it—the United Nations kept the world from World War III last November."

Mr Andrew Cordier, executive assistant to Mr Hammarskjöld, told some 200 editors from the National Editorial Association that Israel, Britain and France "decided to do it the hard way" after the UN had come "very, very close" to solution of the Suez Canal controversy.

"An attempt was made to settle the Suez crisis outside the UN," said Mr Cordier. "Then it was brought to the UN in a rather half-hearted way."

"The UN came very, very close indeed to a settlement of the issue."

President Eisenhower was justified in declaring in a radio and television broadcast last October that he had "good news" for the world about the Suez situation, Mr Cordier said.

FORCED CRISIS

The President's optimism, he continued, was based on the "success registered in this house on the 30th floor, where Mr Hammarskjöld had engaged in a series of conferences with the Foreign Ministers of Israel, Britain and France."

"But certain countries decided to do it the hard way, to fight about it," he said. "That decision—Israel being joined by Britain and France in invasion of Egypt—forced the crisis upon the UN."

In 13 days, Mr Cordier said, the first troops of the UN emergency force were in Egypt. It was impossible, he added, to re-occupy the blocked Suez Canal and the UN organised a salvage fleet to do the job.

Now, Mr Cordier said, Mr Hammarskjöld was devoting a major part of his mission to the question of the Suez Canal. Mr Cordier is the top-ranking UN official during the Secretary-General's absence.—United Press.

NIXON HOME

Washington, Mar. 21. United States Vice-President Richard Nixon, arrived here by air from Texas today, after a 20,000 mile trip through Europe and North and Central Africa. Nixon was away for three weeks.—France-Press.

BRITISH PILCHARD PROTEST

London, Mar. 21. The British Government today was questioned about the import of Japanese canned pilchards.

A Conservative member of Parliament, Mr Geoffrey Wilson, asked the Government in the House of Commons what representations he had from the Cornish Sea Fisheries Committee about the effect on the Cornish pilchard industry of the licence granted for the import of £30,000 worth of Japanese canned pilchards.

Mr Joseph Godber, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, replied:

SERIOUS EFFECT

"The Committee have represented that the import of Japanese canned pilchards could have most serious effects on the Cornish pilchard industry."

"In reply, the Committee have been informed that the quota of £30,000 for the year ending September 30, 1957 is very small in relation to the current level of supplies from all sources, that careful control was given to the possible effect on the home industry and that the granting of a quota was a part of the recent trade arrangements with Japan.—Reuter.

Segni Wins Vote Of Confidence

Rome, Mar. 21. Premier Antonio Segni won his third confidence vote in as many weeks tonight.

The Chamber of Deputies voted 287 to 207 with 49 abstentions to approve Signor Segni's recent appointment of a Christian Democrat, Signor Giuseppe Togni, to the key post of Minister of State Participation.

Only the Communists and Left Wing Socialists, plus four other Deputies, voted against Signor Segni, who posed the confidence vote in the course of a debate that preceded the roll call.

The Senate, Parliament's higher Chamber, last week approved Premier Segni's nomination over bitter left-wing opposition. Signor Togni is an advocate of free enterprise and his appointment was greatly resented by Signor Giuseppe Saragat's Social Democrats. These, however, were unwilling to create a government crisis at this juncture and voted for Premier Segni, in whose government they participate.—United Press.

ULANOVA RETURNS

Moscow, Mar. 21. Galina Ulanova, prima ballerina of the Bolshoi Theatre, last night returned to the ballet stage in a gala performance of Romeo and Juliet after a four months' absence.

Ulanova abandoned a performance of Giselle last November and it was stated later that she suffered a slight leg injury.

Last night's performance, the hundredth of Romeo and Juliet by the Bolshoi, was attended by Soviet leaders including the Prime Minister, Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, and the Communist Party Chief, Mr Nikita Khrushchev, as well as the Hungarian Premier, Mr János Kadar, who is visiting Moscow.—China Mail Special.

JEEP MINE DETECTOR



A view of the jeep-mounted mine detector developed by the UN Army Engineer Research and Development Laboratories in Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The device stops the jeep automatically when it reaches a buried mine.—Express Photo.

36 Bodies Found In Gaza Trenches Investigation Demanded

Gaza, Mar. 21. The decomposed bodies of 36 Gaza civilians were unearthed today in abandoned trenches on a desert hillock near the Israeli-Egyptian armistice line.

The Egyptian authorities immediately charged that they had been killed by Israeli forces during the occupation of the area.

Two official observers of the UN Truce Supervision Headquarters were sent with an Egyptian Government representative to witness removal of the bodies and to begin an investigation.

The Egyptian representative asked the UN organisation to conduct the investigation and determine the responsible party. Arabs crowded around the death pit, wailed and shrieked as they identified relatives from items of rotting clothing.

Grotesque Attitude

The corpses lay sprawled in the grotesque attitude of death, a sickly-sweet smell arising in the hot sun.

The Mayor of Gaza, Meuhir Rayess, said: "Thirty-six men were killed by the Israelis after being picked up from their homes in Gaza. The Israelis rounded up Gaza civilians on November 10 and carried them out of the city for mass slaughter."

The discovery of the death pit was made accidentally last week by Arab farmers, Mayor Rayess said, after rain had swept away the sand which had been shovelled into the trenches.

Farmers walking near the border spotted two corpses lying uncovered.

The Mayor said he had informed both UNEF headquarters and the Egyptian authorities and demanded an investigation.

Fate Unknown

He claimed that 700 Gaza civilians had been missing since the Israeli occupation and "their fate is still unknown."

He said those found in the pit were arrested during a "general search by Israeli authorities in the Gaza strip."

The Egyptian Government representative, Major Maher Osman, said after witnessing the disinterment:

"It is quite clear they were killed by the Israelis."

Vehement Protest

He said he had demanded an immediate UN investigation and would register a "vehement protest."

A medical officer from Gaza who examined the corpses said they had bullet wounds in their heads and bodies. He estimated that they had been dead between three and four months.—United Press.

Mrs F.D.R. Cold On Return Of Assets

Washington, Mar. 21. A PRIVATE committee working for the full return of seized Japanese and German assets disclosed today it had failed to win over Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt to its cause.

The "Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property" made public a letter from Mrs Roosevelt in which she said: "The principal beneficiaries of this transfer would be the large German corporations and companies, such as IG Chemie (Interhandel) in Switzerland, which have been held by the courts of the United States to have been under German control during the last war."

The Committee announced on March 3 that Mrs Roosevelt agreed to join the group, then changed her mind.

Her letter, dated March 6, was a response to a request that she reconsider assets to be returned to Germany.

In a second letter dated Monday and signed by her secretary, Miss Maureen Corr, Mrs Roosevelt said a US State Department proposal for a partial return of seized assets "should be supported."

Under this, individuals would get back up to \$10,000 a person of seized assets.

Mrs Roosevelt said she "would not rule out higher individual returns on their merits."

In refusing to go along with the Committee's efforts to restore all seized assets in this country to former Japanese and German owners, Mrs Roosevelt said:

"It seems to me that the only real result that the Committee seeks to bring about is to transfer a burden from the West German Treasury to the Treasury and the taxpayers of the United States."

She said the \$10,000 proposal would take care of 99 per cent of the claimants, adding: "I think failure to support such legislation shows the hand of the large German corporations."—Reuter.

US LENDS \$42 MILLION TO BURMA

Washington, Mar. 21. The United States today concluded two 40-year loan agreements with Burma totalling \$42,300,000 dollars (£15,100,000) for economic development.

A few hours earlier representatives of the two Governments had signed a new economic co-operation agreement providing for loan aid for economic development, to replace the old 1950 agreement which provided for grant aid.

The announcement said: "The loan proceeds will be used to finance economic development projects aimed at increasing Burma's national production and improving the standards of living of her people."

It added that the agreement "does not affect in any way the independent foreign policy of the Government of Burma nor the Government of the United States suggest at any time the inclusion of any provision which would have had the effect of compromising that policy."—Reuter.

FRANCE URGED TO BE FIRM IN ALGERIA

Paris, Mar. 21. Jacques Soustelle, former French Governor-General in Algeria, said today that the Pan-Arab attempt to impose on us the independence of Algeria and direct intervention of the United Nations, has failed.

Soustelle, who was a member of the French delegation during the UN debate on Algeria, said: "France preserves a free hand in Algeria."

The Social Republican Deputy was speaking during a debate in the National Assembly on the "general policy" of the government of Premier Guy Mollet.

Praised Laos

Soustelle hailed the support France received in the United Nations from its traditional friends, including Latin American countries. He praised the attitude of Laos which, in this affair, conducted itself with the greatest loyalty toward France.

Independent Deputy, Edouard Frederic-Dupont, demanded that the Government be "very firm" with regard to Tunisia and Morocco. He said the aid given by these two countries to the Algerian rebels was a "permanent insult" to France.

Other deputies asked for clarification of the Government's proposal for a ceasefire in Algeria, with free elections to be held three months after the return of calm.

Meanwhile, military authorities announced in Algeria that French infantrymen, spearheaded by paratroopers and tough Foreign Legionnaires, killed 20 rebels in a series of small-scale actions throughout Algeria.

Five rebels were captured and one was wounded.

Arms, ammunition and other supplies were seized from the insurgents during mop-up operations.

No French Losses

Yesterday's actions were concentrated in the mountains near Algiers in the centre of this vast North African territory and in the western section near Oran.

There were no losses reported on the French side, but the authorities said a European and a Moslem were seriously wounded by individual rebel assassinations in Algiers, 70 kilometres southeast of Oran.

Near Bone in the northeast, French troops raided a cave in which rebels had stored nearly two tons of supplies.

The report said the bodies of 19 dead insurgents were found in the cave, where they had apparently been carried after a recent engagement with French soldiers.

Security forces today arrested the rebel leader for the Oranville region, Desi Larbi, following operations undertaken after the murder of a Frenchwoman, Madame Gilly Yagoune. The chief was found hiding in a cave along with two Moslems and several terrorists.

Network Broken

Security forces also seized weapons, ammunition and documents.

Reports from Oran stated that the Nationalist Liberation Front terrorist network at Mostaganem had been practically broken up and terrorists believed responsible for a number of murders in recent months have been imprisoned. Altogether, 19 terrorists were arrested in this operation.—France-Press & United Press.

Shoe King Nobel Candidate

The Hague, Mar. 21. The name of Van A. Bata, the former Czechoslovak shoe king, has been put forward as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize, to be awarded next December 10, it was learned here today.

Bata, who is 59, now lives in Brazil.

His candidature was proposed because of his work on behalf of refugees from Eastern European countries. He is estimated to have aided 100,000 people.

Others so far recommended for the Nobel Peace Prize are Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late American President Franklin D. Roosevelt, United Nations Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, and Brazilian Congressman, Marshal Candido Mariano Da Silva Rondon, who organised the protection of native Indians in Brazil.—France-Press.

29 DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED

Canberra, Mar. 21.

The Australian Executive Council (Cabinet) today commuted death sentences to sentences of imprisonment on 29 New Guinea natives for killing 29 of their traditional enemies from a rival tribe.

Mr Paul Hasluck, the Minister of Territories, said the men would serve sentences ranging from three and a half to four years during which they would undergo periods of positive education.

The natives lived in remote parts of the Sepik district of New Guinea and their limited contact with the territory administration had been taken into account in determining their sentences, he said.—China Mail Special.

Kadar In Moscow

HUNGARY ASKS FOR AID

Moscow, Mar. 21.

Soviet-Hungarian talks opened here today with a statement by Mr János Kadar, the Hungarian Prime Minister, stressing the country's economic needs, a Soviet official said tonight.

At a reception given by Mr Kadar in honour of the Soviet Government leaders, the spokesmen told that the Hungarian Government's delegation now in Moscow was seeking economic aid, not only from the Soviet Union, but from all Socialist countries.

BALANCE SHATTERED

Hungary's economic balance was shattered by the counter revolution last October but she expected soon to recover her economic equilibrium, the official added.

Military questions involving Soviet troops in Hungary were also discussed today, a Soviet source close to the negotiations said.

Today's talks were merely preliminary discussions, topics of which would now be further studied by commissions of experts, it was stated.—Reuter.

Death Penalty Restriction Bill Is Law

London, Mar. 21.

A bill to restrict the death penalty in Britain to types of murder likely to endanger public order became law today.

The penalty for other murders, including poisonings, will be life imprisonment.

The bill, which has been passed through both Houses of Parliament without amendment, became law with the granting of the Royal Assent in the House of Lords tonight by a Royal Commission acting on behalf of the Queen.

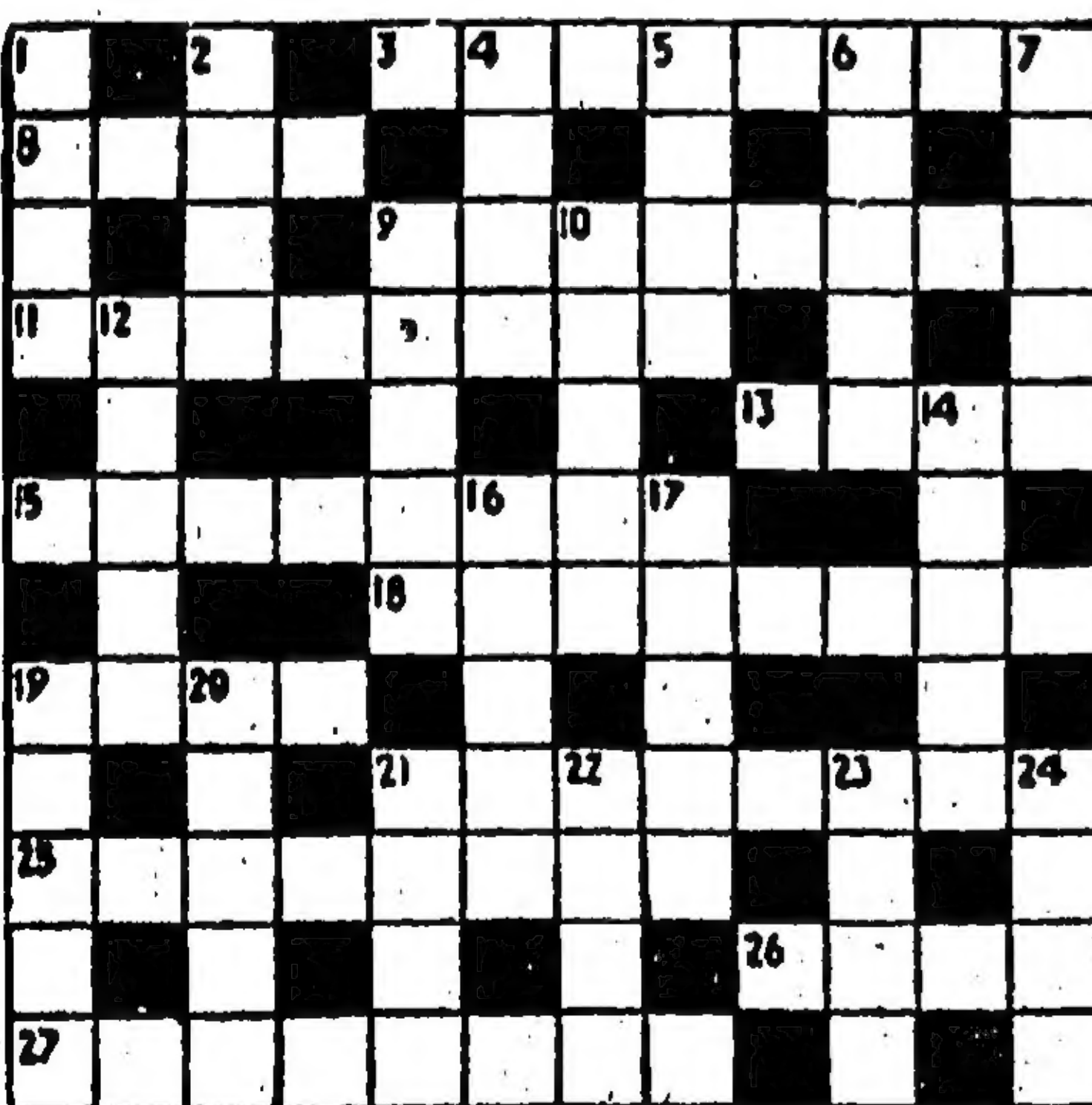
The bill confines the death penalty to certain types of murder, to be known as capital murders.

These include murder committed in the course of theft, resisting, avoiding or escaping from arrest, or by shooting or causing explosions. Those who kill a second time or murder a policeman or prison officer will also be liable to the death penalty.—China Mail Special.

Dacca, Mar. 21. Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani, 70-year-old President of the East Pakistan Awami League—the party of Mr H.S. Suhrawardy, the Prime Minister—has resigned, it was announced here today.

No reason was given, but Maulana Bhashani has recently been urging a policy of non-cooperation with the Government. He is a member of the Pakistan membership of the League and a leader of the Awami League.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Travel document (8).
8 Unknown (4).
9 Was indignant about (8).
11 Go-between (6).
13 Equips (4).
16 Makes up (8).
18 Business chief (8).
19 Being a slave, is one of the lesser fry, of course (4).
21 Quietened (8).
22 Part of a car (8).
23 Clever (4).
27 Tortures (8).

DOWN
1 Stuff (4).
2 Parched (4).
4 Encouraged (4).
5 Prophet (4).
6 External (8).
7 They ebb and flow (5).
9 Mad (5).
10 Sedate (6).
12 Run off (8).
14 Animal (8).
15 Boundary (5).
17 Drive (6).
19 Walk pompously (5).
20 Equestrian (8).
21 Wise (4).
22 Plunder (4).
23 The ship's company shouted triumphantly (4).
24 Exhausted (4).

THURSDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Stuffs, 4 Gifts, 7 Aperture, 8 Anger, 9 Talent, 11 Emerald, 13 Epicure, 15 Lapsed, 18 Steps, 19 Animates, 20 Ridge, 21 Greedy, Down: 1 Start, 2 Force, 3 Sucker, 4 Grease, 5 Fragrant, 6 Search, 10 Littered, 12 Admiring, 13 Eater, 14 Unaware, 16 Slave, 17 Dusty.



HEAVYWEIGHT DRIVER OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

ROY WELENSKY — even at 50 and a little heavier than he would like to be — would make an ideal tough guy for a Hollywood film. He would look utterly at home with automatics bulging from his pockets, a cigar sticking out of his mouth, dealing cards in a saloon. Looks, however, are in this case liars.

In the first place, he neither drinks nor smokes. In the second place, although brute force is a very part of the man, he is probably the most patient and skilful negotiator in Africa.

He can get angry — very angry. Once, many years ago, when he found himself in the midst of a hostile mob on a railway station platform he quietened it with a single punch.

But it takes much to make him angry and even then his anger is the cold, quiet, perfectly controlled kind.

From 1926 until 1928 he was heavyweight boxing champion of the Rhodesias, and he still says rather pointedly that boxing is good for politicians. "It gives you a tremendous self-confidence."

This is not so ominous as it sounds. Welensky's concern with self-confidence stems from the very real rough and tumble of Rhodesian politics.

But the rough and tumble is mainly ideological. No politician in the Rhodesias can expect to achieve anything unless he annoys almost everybody at least some of the time, and the "ready for anything" feeling which Welensky has cultivated is an extremely valuable asset.

Welensky is in an ideal position to take on almost everybody in the country.

He was born in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on January 20, 1907. His father was a Pole who had come to South Africa and then trekked north to Rhodesia.

The family was not poverty stricken but, on the other hand, the Welenskys were not among the empire builders, the colonial administrators, or the leaders of the business community.

Rhodesia was their home and they had only the loosest ties with the country from which they had come. Unlike the territory's upper crust, they did not

go home for long leaves or plan to retire somewhere else.

Engine Driver

No one could claim that they were visiting exploiters.

Roy became an engine driver in 1924 — and he still lists his occupation as "engine driver".

His rise to power came through the Railways Workers' Union and his transition from union organization to political activity was achieved through the founding, in 1941, of the Northern Rhodesia Labour Party. Welensky's party was devoted to a hard brand of political realism.

In a country with — as the conglomerated provinces of Northern and North-western Rhodesia had — a population of two million Africans and 37,000 Europeans, and with an economy largely controlled by outside interests, conflicts were inevitable.

Welensky foresaw, even then, the eventual federation of the Rhodesias and he foresaw that federation and independence would require a tricky political compromise.

It was in this situation that Welensky came into his own.

African leaders distrusted the "transient" Europeans whom they regarded as exploiters. The Europeans, even those of them who realised that the Africans must eventually come into their own, feared that they would be swallowed in the transformation.

The fact that, inevitably, the Europeans were at the top of the economic and social heap and the Africans at the bottom, sharpened the conflict.

Welensky, however, was not at the top of the heap. He was still an engine driver. He still lived in a railroad bungalow identical with the railroad bungalows occupied by other engine drivers.

He could not, by any stretch of the imagination, be regarded as an "exploiter".

He did, indeed, have his own troubles among his friends and fellow-workers. The skilled European worker on the railroads and in the mines strongly resented — and continue to resist — the advancement of Africans into the ranks of the skilled workers.

At the same time, Welensky could control them to a degree and he was their personal hero. That counted for a lot.

Since he represented neither of the principal contenders for

power, he was in a position to come to terms with both so long as he could keep his followers in line.

The post-war constitution of Northern Rhodesia provided for a bare majority of unofficial members. So long as the African members voted with the Europeans, they could rule.

Only African affairs were still officially under the control of the colonial administrators.

Tightrope Walker

Welensky personally negotiated the constitution with Arthur Creech Jones, the Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It involved walking a continual tightrope. But it was, in a sense, just what he wanted. It forced his European colleagues to come to terms with the African representatives but, at the same time, it preserved the element of European preponderance which they demanded.

The compromise was entirely typical of the man. But even then he was only feeling his way.

He continued to hold Sunday evening conferences on the porch

of his bungalow in which political problems were thrashed out just as union problems used to be — in short words with no holds barred.

Gradually, he got his politics down to clear principles. In the circumstances, he decided that a permanent political solution was only to be had on the old terms of Cecil Rhodes: "Equal rights for every civilised man."

The terms for an equal share in political affairs were to be laid down hard and fast and Africans were to be given a greater and greater share in political affairs as they fulfilled the conditions of "civilisation."

In this way, he hoped, African aspirations could be satisfied without panicking the Europeans.

With the eventual federation of the Rhodesias, he took his principles with him to Salisbury and became Deputy Premier under Lord Malvern. Now he has become Premier.

In the process, his political support had shifted enormously. The first step in African advancement, obviously, was the promotion of Africans to skilled jobs in industry and the gradual raising of African standards of living.

Welensky's old supporters have been resisting this bitterly, though the force of his personality has been such that much of their opposition has had to be indirect.

The European workers claim that for Africans to do their job for less money will result in the destruction of everyone's standard of living. The Africans counter-claim that for the European trade unions to insist — as they have been — that Africans can be allowed to do skilled work only if they are paid the prevailing European wage is to frustrate their advancement indefinitely since employers will never promote Africans if

they are paid less than the Europeans can be had for the same wage.

They also argue that Europeans are paid inflated wages because they must be attracted from distant places and that these wages are in no way realistic.

So the fight goes on. But Welensky's genius can be seen in the form the fight has taken. So deeply has he impressed his principles that almost nobody argues that Africans must not also because they are inherently inferior and almost nobody pushes the issues on a strictly colour basis.

On the present ground there is hope for a solution. And while Welensky's support from the European unions may have declined, his support from the rest of the community has broadened.

String Breaker

Meanwhile, however, Welensky has become convinced that the strings which bind the federation to Britain and limit the government's freedom of action must be broken.

The present constitution, he believes, encourages irresponsible African leaders to believe that it can eventually be set aside by Britain and a purely African state set up, and encourages irresponsible European leaders to believe that they can eventually set up a South African type regime.

Once a final constitution is agreed upon, Welensky believes, both sets of extremists will calm down.

Feeling in Britain, however, is that the situation is still too delicate to leave.

The battle continues — with Welensky as confident as ever.

Geneva.
Do you want to buy some 82mm. or 120mm. mortars? Do you want to sell ammunition to King Saud or the Imam of Yemen?

Would you like to get in on a deal for supplying weapon carriers to the new West German Army? Or perhaps just a few spare parts?

Or perhaps you would be interested in sending a shipload or two of steel scrap to Red China, without, of course, anyone at the Board of Trade being able to stop you?

If so, gentlemen, I am your man. Not for nothing have I been sitting (and standing) around the bar of my hotel here in Geneva for the last week.

I can now put you on to agents and financiers ready and delighted to satisfy any whims you may have in these directions.

For they are all here. The same freedom and secrecy which have made Swiss banks the refuge for



thousands of millions of pounds of escape money from all parts of Europe and the Middle East have made Switzerland the world's No. 1 centre for trade deals frowned on in other parts of the world.

UPSTARTS

EVEN the Tangier operators are moving to Switzerland now that Tangier

has been incorporated with Morocco and has lost its international status (though many were not too happy to see the Tangier lads in Geneva — this town is inclined to look down on them as the upstart barrow boys of the trade).

Everything and everyone here is strictly respectable and within the law — from arms dealers and Iron Curtain traders to agents who anywhere else would be called blockade runners.

MONEY

THEY have their offices, usually, marked "Import Export." They also have their secret bank accounts so that, when they wish, their own transactions, those of their clients and their agents can be absolutely secret even from the most inquisitive authorities.

What is more the Swiss and the foreigners operating here have plenty of money with which to finance their deals.

For that vast amount of money that has come into free and neutral Switzer-

land from a taxation-ridden, inflation-fearing outside world is proving almost embarrassing to the Swiss.

They have to find something to do with it, something profitable. And what could be more profitable than these arms deals which rarely carry less than a 50 percent profit.

"But," say you, "how can one buy arms for the Middle East in Switzerland? Surely Switzerland has forbidden the export of arms to Israel and the Arab countries?"

Quite right. The Swiss Government forbade the export of arms to the Middle East in November 1953, but that does not stop the trade in Geneva and Zurich.

FOR NASSER

LET me introduce you to M. Roger Simonin, head of the Rex Company of Geneva. Mr. Simonin holds up his hands in horror at the idea of Swiss arms going to Egypt in defiance of his Government's order. That, however, does not stop his company carrying out a contract worth several million pounds for the export of mortars, machine guns, and munitions to Nasser.

And M. Simonin carries it out quite legally from the point of view of both the Swiss authorities and his own conscience.

For these mortars and machine guns are not Swiss made. M. Simonin and his company have a contract for their manufacture with Franco's State-owned Spanish arsenal in Oviedo, the "Fabrica de Armas."

All that M. Simonin and his friends do is to provide the cordite for the shells — the Spanish cordite is of inferior quality. They also provide some of the engineering know-how, plus the financing for the deal.

They also send out some of their own Swiss men to instruct the Egyptians in the use of the mortars; and, of course, the negotiation of the contracts with Nasser — the take-off for the dictator's entourage — and the collection for payment of the material delivered, that is all the affair of the Swiss.

I can assure you that quite a large amount of the booty captured by the Israelis consisted of weapons supplied to the Egyptians from Spain for the

account of the strictly legitimate — and highly respected — M. Roger Simonin.

LEGAL

ONLY one thing really bothers my Swiss friends. And that is that the Russians are now under-bidding them to an extent where competition becomes uncommercial.

So, you see, should you be wanting any mortars or ammunition I can easily put you in touch with the place where you can get some.

What is more, we can trust M. Simonin to find a strictly legal and above-board way to supply them to whomsoever you wish.

I hear that a British firm has just made a deal with M. Leclerc, of the Geneva private bankers de L'Harpe.

Together the British and the Swiss are going to salvage a huge arms dump walled up by the Germans on the island of Crete in the caves around Mount Ida, where the legendary Minotaur was reputed to have had his lair.

It is claimed there are mortars, shells, and guns there, and masses of explosives. Many of them are believed to be in excellent marketable condition.

Others would have to be reconditioned for use. When the arms have been salvaged the Swiss and the British will have to decide between them what is best to be done with them — use them for scrap or sell them on one of the many markets open to the Swiss.

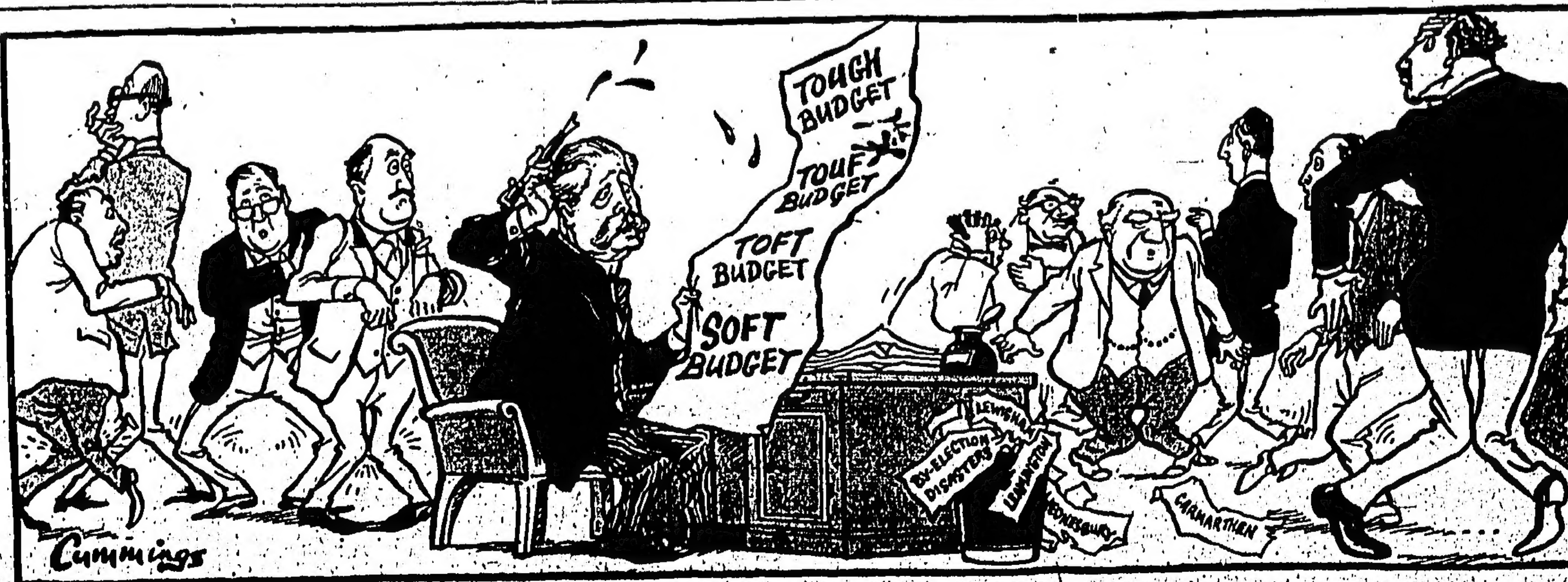
AGENTS....

WHO would be wanting them? Well, there are plenty of potential customers right here in Geneva now. Egyptian agents buying for King Saud, Sudanese officers, Libyans and even, I am told, the Algerians. But if you do not like the Middle East there is always Central and South America.

President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, a man at the bar told me just now, wants some scout cars for his army.

There are scout cars available in Britain of the type he wants. But the deal, you can count on it, will be made in Geneva.

Yes, it is amazing what a lot of arms there are on offer once you start talking with these powerful citizens in the hotel bars of little neutral, freedom-loving Switzerland.



"Heavens! The uproar of Tory knees knocking together is distracting my work!"

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"PELEUS"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Paulsen &
Hayes-Davies at 10.15 a.m. on
20th March 25 and 26, 1957, and
consignees are requested to have
their representatives present during
the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Hong Kong, March 22, 1957.

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US MOVES MILITARY TARGETS

Vulnerability To
Guided Missiles

By WILLIAM FLYNN

San Francisco, California, Mar. 7.

The United States Department of
Defence is stripping the San Francisco bay
area, one of nation's major targets, of
military installations.

Orders stopping industrial development and expansion
indicate the increasing determination of the federal
government to establish its defence facilities inland,
beyond the probable range of guided missiles launched
from submarines.

Local government and business
leaders have protested
against the decision—in vain.
Recent developments which
have focused attention on the
Defence Department's decision
and policy include:

1. Boeing Aircraft Company,
builder of the six- and eight-
engine jet bombers which are
the main weapons of the United
States strategic air command,
was refused permission to build
a guided missile plant on a site
on San Francisco Bay.

2. Plans are being completed
for the removal of the navy's
Pacific area communications
headquarters from San Francisco
to a site more than 100
miles from the coast.

3. The navy has indicated
that all its headquarters
facilities are to be moved from
San Francisco to a site in the
high Sierra Mountains, almost
200 miles to the east.

4. Plans are being completed
to remove jet fighter squadrons
from the huge Moffett Field
Naval Air Station which is with-
in ten miles of the coast. It is
from this station that naval
aviation transports operate
throughout the Pacific and from
there too, that armed fighters
 patrol Pacific coast on
guard duty.

General Motors

Not directly linked with the
Defence Department's policies to
prevent further development of
the San Francisco Bay Area
Industrial complex because of its
vulnerability to attack by enemy
guided missiles from subma-
rines, but also significant in
the decision of the General
Motors Corporation to abandon
plans for a \$50,000,000 (about
£17,000,000) assembly plant in
the area.

Significant, too, is the decision
of the Department of the Army
to close its historical Letterman
General Hospital at the presidio
of San Francisco, and replace it
with a new installation in an
area less inviting to enemy
attack.

The military's decision con-
cerning the proposed Boeing
plant is the latest revealing to
industrial leaders in the San
Francisco bay area. Boeing is
engaged in design and production
of the B-57 Bomarc guided
missile, which is one of the
"futuristic weapons" soon to be-
come a reality in "push button
warfare."

The Company needed a new
plant. Available at Richmond,
California, on San Francisco
Bay, was an old Ford Motor
Company assembly plant, aban-
doned when Ford moved to new
establishment near Palo Alto, 50
miles south of San Francisco.

The site was sold to the air-
craft company. Boeing took an

Menderes
Discusses
Ike's Plan

Ankara, Mar. 21.

Turkish Prime Minister,
Adnan Menderes, and President
Eisenhower's adviser on Middle
East questions, James Richards,
today began talks on United
States aid under the Eisenhower
Middle East doctrine.

The semi-official Turkish
newspaper Zafar said in an
article on the talks today that
Turkey was in full agreement
on all counts with the United
States and indicated that
Turkey would seek the
maximum amount of aid under
the Eisenhower plan.
Zafar said that Turkey, which
was engaged in an all-out re-
construction effort, could still
further increase its strength in
economics, as well as military
and political spheres.—France-
Presse.

Famine: Peking
Calls For
Better Harvest

Tokyo, Mar. 21.

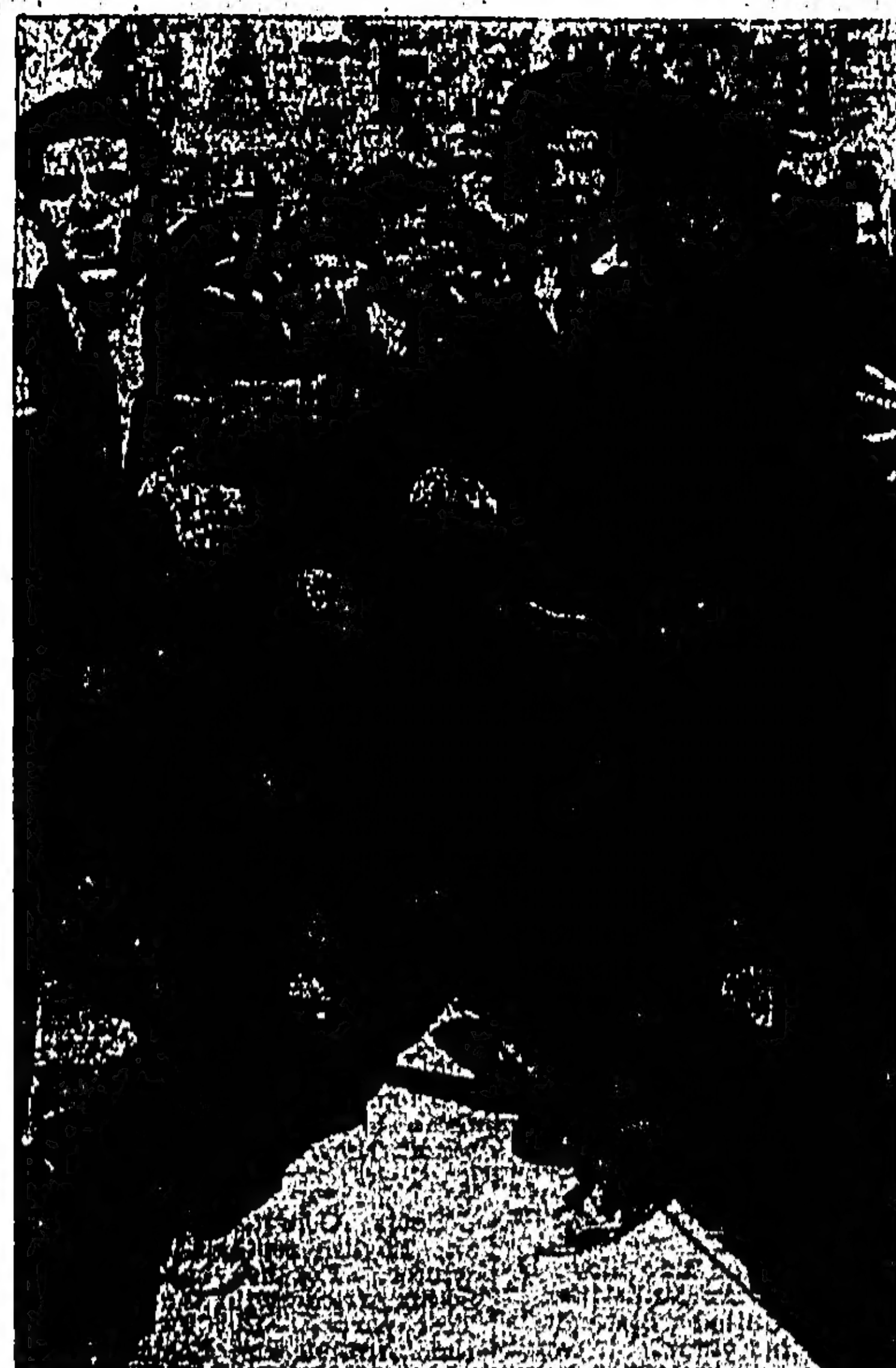
Communist Chinese lead-
ers have called on the
people "to carry out spring
sowing well and fight for
a better harvest" as
Western sources reported
a spring famine on the
horizon for the nation's
more than 400 million
peasants.

The call was issued Tuesday
in a joint directive by the
powerful Central Committee of
the Chinese Communist Party
and the State Council. It was
reported today by Radio Peking.
The directive, the Radio said,
"enumerates the positive factors
which make a bumper crop a
realistic target this year," and
calls for increased acreage of
multiple cropping, increase in
double cropping of rice fields,
wide use of good seeds and the
use of new types of farm im-
plements.

CO-OPERATIVES

It said managers of farm co-
operatives should concentrate on
grain production primarily and
the "development of animal
husbandry, forestry, fishery and
other side occupations should be
encouraged." "Positive factors"
for a bumper crop this year as
listed by Radio Peking today
included "the completion of co-
operative of agriculture... the
early start given to spring sow-
ing... the peasants' accumulated
experience, the financial and
technical support given by the
state... and the higher prices
paid by the state for certain
farm products such as pigs and
oil seeds."

A report out of Hongkong
yesterday said another spring
famine loomed for the millions
of Chinese peasants with
enormous problems confronting
the nation's rulers because of
the great 1954 flood and natural
calamities such as typhoons and
droughts hitting the country-
side in wide areas.—United
Press.



Greek students struggle
with policemen in Athens
during a demonstration
against the hanging in
Cyprus of a 19-year-old
youth convicted of carry-
ing a firearm.—London
Express Photo.

Suhrawardy For Japan

Karachi, Mar. 21.
The Pakistan Prime Minister,
Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy will visit
Japan at the invitation of the
Japanese Government about the
20th of next month. Foreign
Office sources disclosed here to-
night.—Reuter.

STUDENTS
PROTESTLack Of Stimulus
On Wall Street

New York, Mar. 21.

Stocks held in an extremely narrow, irregu-
lar pattern as market interest continued at a
minimum in the absence of any stimulus.
Turnover lagged 200,000 shares behind
Wednesday at only 1,630,000 shares.

Measured by the averages,
industrials rose only .09 point
to 474.02; rails up .34 to 143.59,
utilities off .030 to 70.63 and 65
stocks up .12 to 107.31.
Only a few groups and
individual features were now-
worthy. The main list moved
very narrowly as traders
hesitated to make commitments.
Aircrafts were among the
best performers with gains of
over 2 points in United and
Douglas.
There was interest in motors
where the recently strong
Chrysler fell nearly a point and
where American Motors con-
tinued to edge up on turnover
which made it the day's most
active issue.

Royal Dutch followed Ameri-
can Motors in the actives and
added over a point.
Steels were fractionally lower
for the most part. Chemicals
also declined.
Of 1,008 issues traded, 388
were higher, 416 lower, 291 un-
changed with 11 at new highs,
7 new lows.
NY Stock Exchange bond
volume was \$3,150,000.
American Stock Exchange
volume was 710,000 shares.

Closing Prices

Allied Chemicals	90 3/4	Consolidated Edison	44 1/2
Allied Mills Inc.	29	Continental Oil Co.	70 3/4
Alle Chem.	18 1/4	Crown Zellerbach	21 1/2
American Airline	18 1/4	Cyanamid	21 1/2
American Cable & Radio Corp.	75 1/2	Diamond Alkali	21 1/2
American Bell	18 1/4	Dupont	21 1/2
Amer. & Foreign Power	28 1/2	Eastman Kodak	21 1/2
American Smelting	34 1/2	Eastern Airline	21 1/2
Am. Sugar Ref.	36 1/2	General Electric	21 1/2
American Tel. & Tel.	17 1/2	General Motors	21 1/2
Anacostia Copper	33 1/2	Goodyear Tire	21 1/2
Armco Steel	15 1/2	Heater	21 1/2
Atlas Corp. Mining	21 1/2	Home Depot	21 1/2
Baldwin-Lima-Ham.	12 1/2	Homecoming	21 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	42	Homecoming	21 1/2
Beneficial Finance	28 1/2	Homecoming	21 1/2
Bentley Aviation Corp.	28 1/2	Homecoming	21 1/2
Bentley Corp.	14 1/2	Homecoming	21 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	42	Homecoming	21 1/2
Boeing Airplane	58 1/2	Homecoming	21 1/2
Borden (The) Co.	38 1/2	Homecoming	21 1/2
Burrage and Col. Machine	38 1/2	Homecoming	21 1/2
Canadian Pacific A.	33 1/2	Homecoming	21 1/2

Chamoun Going
To Saudi Arabia

Beirut, Mar. 21.
Lebanese President, Camille
Chamoun, will leave here to-
morrow for an official visit to
Saudi Arabia. It was announced
here tonight.
Informed sources said that
Chamoun will discuss with King
Saud inter-Arab relations, steps
to counter Communist infiltration
in the Middle East, and the
international situation in relation
to Arab policies. Chamoun will
be joined on Saturday by the
Lebanese Foreign Minister,
Charles Malik.—France-Press.

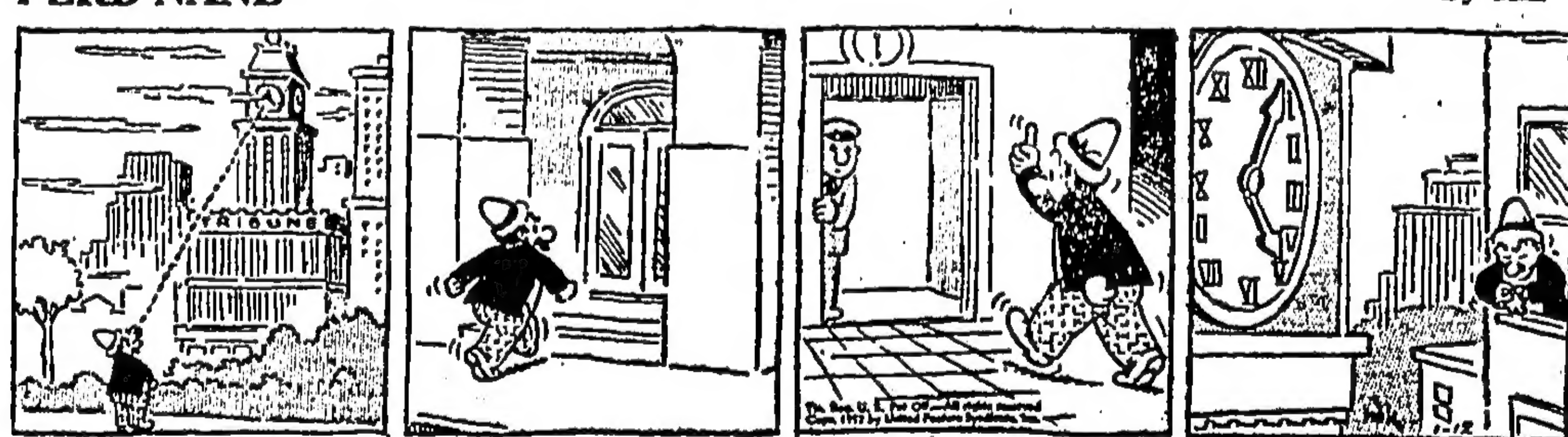
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Mik



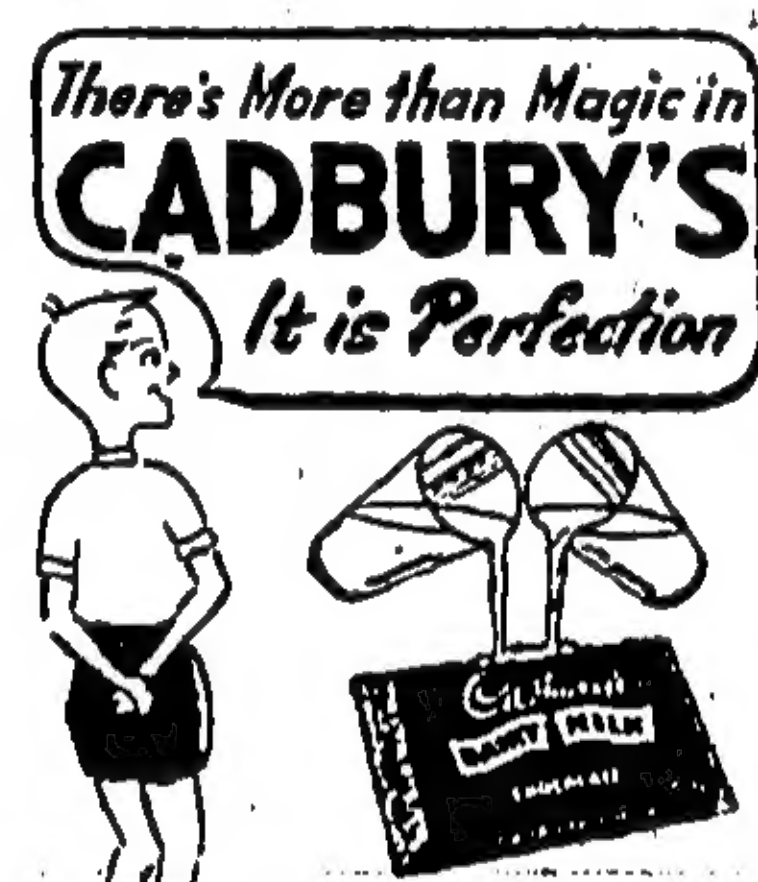
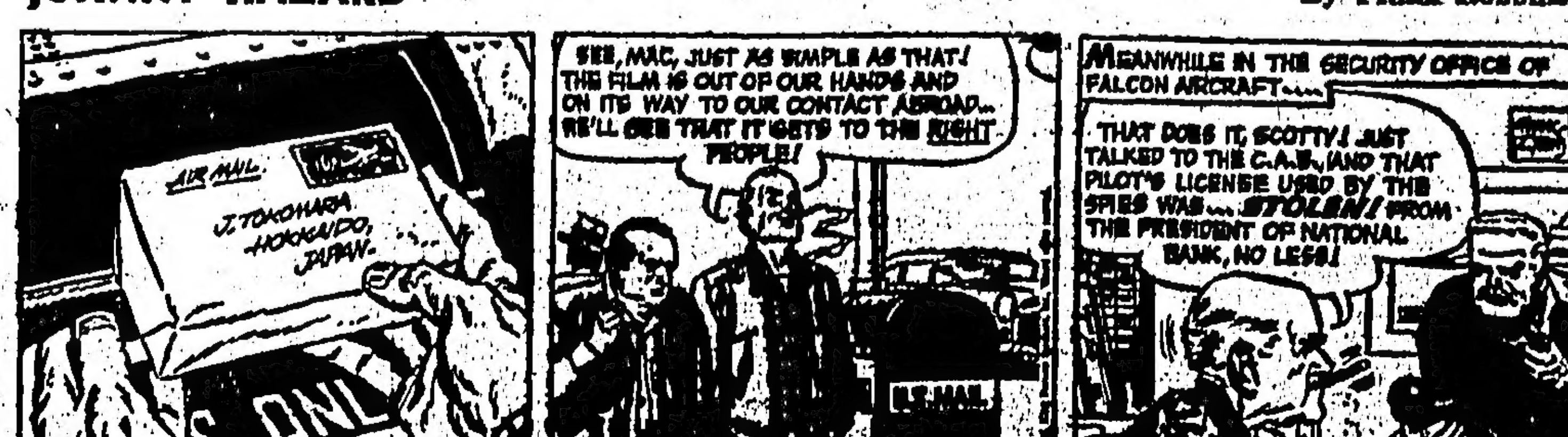
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



Mail Notices

The latest times of posting
shown below are for un-
registered correspondence post
at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest
posting times shown are which
is earlier than the G.P.O.
times can be ascertained by
enquiry at the local office.
20th March 1957. For
registered articles are generally
one hour earlier than the times
shown below. Particulars relat-
ing parcel mails can be ascer-
tained by enquiry at any post
office.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22

By Air
Formosa, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
East Africa, Great Britain, Middle
East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe,
6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
India, 6 p.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23

By Air
Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Kun-
ming, Yunnan, 7 a.m.
Thailand, Malaya, N. Borneo, In-
donesia, Australia, New Zealand,
Ceylon, 10 a.m.
Philippines, 1 p.m.
Thailand, India, Ceylon, 2 p.m.
Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 4 p.m.
Korea, 6 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New
Zealand, 8 p.m.
Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Formosa, Japan, 6 p.m.
By Surface
China, Peking, 6 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.
Australia, 10 a.m.
New Zealand, 10 a.m.
Macao, 3 p.m.
Aden (Netherlands), Germany, Par-
cel delivery, 4 p.m.
Malaya, Great Britain, Europe, 6
p.m.
Iran, 5 p.m.
Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Italy,
Portugal, 6 p.m.
Thailand, India, Ceylon, 7 a.m.
(Suez), (Suez), (Suez), (Suez),
6 p.m.
China, People's Republic, 9 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24

Philippines, 6 p.m.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle
East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe,
6 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.
Macao, 3 p.m.
MONDAY, MARCH 25
China, People's Republic, 2 a.m.
Manila, P. I., East Africa, S. Africa,
Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.
Philippines, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Malaya, N. Borneo, In-
donesia, Australia, New Zealand,
Ceylon, 10 a.m.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

BANK MOVE SPARKS SHARE RISE

Turnover Climbs By More Than \$1 Million

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's disclosure last week that it had applied to Government to amend the ordinance allowing it to do away with the Reserve Liability of Members stimulated fresh demand on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this week.

Turnover rose from \$2.88 million last week to more than \$4 million and a majority of shares show rises on the week.

If Government agrees to the Bank's proposal, \$25 million will presumably be freed; for what purpose the Bank does not indicate. Obviously it would be presumptuous to say what it intended to do with this fund until Government has given its decision.

The talk in Ice House Street is that it may be put into reserve, but one source said yesterday, the hope among shareholders was that some would be distributed.

The fund, as the Chairman explained last week, was a precondition of its formation to afford protection to note holders and depositors.

Shareholders have been liable for the full amount of the notes issued by the Bank in the event of its being dissolved. They have also been liable to contribute to the Bank's debts in the event of the nominal value of each share.

UNNECESSARY

"The growth of banks since these days has made such a protection unnecessary and recently in a number of instances arrangements (by other banks) have been made to do away with such a liability," the Chairman said.

So the Bank has applied for an amendment to the ordinance, by which it is bound in this respect, to do away with this provision.

The Chairman also pointed out last week that the Bank's note issue was fully covered by certificates of indebtedness and approved securities, while depositors were protected by the very substantial reserves which had been built up.

This, however, explains the market's particular interest in this year's Bank report.

BLUE CHIPS UP

Bank shares are up \$35 on the week to \$1,000. Another big stock to rise was Union Insurance which climbed \$10 to \$935.

In other sections of the market, Blue Chips did rather well this week with Telephones, Yaumatei, and Electric Light, Trams and Star Ferry steady and China Lights down.

Telephones are obviously still strong on the balance sheet which showed a rise in profit of about \$2 million to \$6.3 million. Their report spoke of big expansion plans which should keep this share in the forefront of the market for a long time.

Yaumatei are apparently still climbing on the strength of their increased dividend and closed at \$107 yesterday.

Electric's rise on the week is smaller and Ice House Street men think that the agitation aroused by the announcement of an increased surcharge has taken the edge off the market's interest in this share for the time being.

UNDER A CLOUD

China Lights is said to be definitely under a cloud for this reason. Hopes were—and have been for a few years—that the company would make a bonus issue. The present is hardly an ideal time.

Hongkong and Kowloon, which paid a \$4 dividend and \$4 cash bonus last year has announced a \$6 dividend this year and the share is holding steady at the phenomenally high price of \$102. This price is due largely to fairly sustained buying pressure on top of shortage of scrip.

Hongkong Docks have revived and climbed up \$1.25 on the week to close at \$48½ after falling \$1.50 from their high last month.

China Providents are fractionally better at \$13.50.

HOTEL FIGURES

Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, ex-dividend at \$14.10, are steady. Their balance sheet was issued yesterday. Net profit is stated at \$1,992,699 against \$1,000,993 last year.

The report states Peninsula Court is expected to be ready

for occupation by about the middle of this year.

The increase in the working profit reflected the increased tourist traffic passing through Hongkong, the report added.

Other land issues are steady and call for no special comment.

In the stores section, Dairy Farms have put on 30 cents and A. S. Watson, 50 cents.

WATSONS DO WELL

The Watsons balance sheet came in yesterday and record sales of aerated waters helped the company to a profit that is more than double the previous year's.

Net profit, after taxation, is \$1,428,368 against \$564,175 in 1955. Cash at bankers and in hand rises from \$556,793 to \$1,354,101.

Green Island Cement registers a good rise of 75 cents on the week to \$39½.

MODEST GAINS

Here is an authoritative account of the week's market prepared by an Ice House Street observer:

The steadier tone evident at the close last week has been generally well maintained in the period under review and on balance there is a fair distribution of modest gains with a slight improvement in turnover which amounted to \$4,141,000 as compared with \$2.88 million.

The marking up of HK Banks following the report at the annual meeting appeared to stimulate the market resulting in some of the

recent popular counters lacking on fresh gains. Utilities have been quite active with Telephones prominent and in good demand. Some fairly heavy liquidation was well absorbed with the price maintained throughout at \$24.60.

Yaumatei Ferries were also well supported at the higher level of \$107.

Electric's were quite active but showed little change in price. In the stores group, both Watsons and Dairy Farms showed firmness throughout the week with overall gains of approximately 50 cents. Cement and Docks made good recoveries from their recent temporary declines.

HK Banks and Unions hardened as the week progressed and closed at the best levels. Elsewhere there was little change of note to report.

MARKET DIARY

FRIDAY: Prices continued to show a firm tendency. HK Banks reacted favourably to the report. This tended to stimulate the market. T/O: \$800,000.

MONDAY: Steadily with utilities attracting most attention. T/O: \$733,000.

TUESDAY: A few selected issues moved fractionally higher. T/O: \$936,000.

WEDNESDAY: Moderate business and no significant price movements. T/O: \$720,000.

THURSDAY: Steadily with activity in Telephones. T/O: \$1,052,000.

FROM THE COMPANY REPORTS

Lion's share

A. S. Watson's Chairman, J. D. Clague said in the annual report circulated yesterday that "the percentage of increase in the volume of our sales (of aerated waters) exceeded that of the industry as a whole."

He warned that "a phenomenal increase of about 50 per cent" in the price of sugar because of a world shortage, "may well adversely affect the profits from the whole (aerated water) industry for the current year at least."

Intense competition had already cut the margin of gross profit in 1955. But in 1956 A.S. Watson had increased considerably its gross profit from aerated water operations.

New restaurant

The new Peninsula Court, being built behind "The Pen" and expected to be open in the middle of this year, is to have a \$340,000 air conditioned restaurant.

Hongkong and Shanghai Hotel Chairman, Horace Kadoorie, revealed this yesterday in the annual report. It will cost 180.

He said the Peninsula Hotel had another record year.

The air conditioning plant in the Pen can now centrally heat. This was popular with American tourists during the Colony's recent cold spell.

★ The Share Market At A Glance ★

	Feb 21	Feb 22	Mar 7	Mar 14	Mar 21	Up or down
HK Bank	1015	1564x	1560	1565	1560	+5
Lombard	38n	38m	38n	37.50m	37.50b	+35
Union	945m	935m	935	925	935	+10
Wheelock	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.80	6.75	-5
HK Wharf	100½m	100b	102	102	102	steady
HK Docks	47½	48½n	47½m	47	46½	+1½
Provident	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.10	13.20	+10
HK Hotels	15.50	15.50	15	15.10	14.10x	steady
HK Land	64½	64	64	36½x	36½	steady
HK Realty	1.425	1.40m	1.375m	1.375	1.375	steady
HK Trams	23.20	22.90m	21.90x	22	22m	steady
Star Ferry	142m	138m	138m	135b	135b	steady
Yaumatei	105b	105	105	105½	107	+2
Oh Light	23	23x	22.90	22.90	23	+10
Electric	25.70	23.80x	23.90x	24.10	24.60	+50
G.I. Cement	37½	33x	33x	32½	33½	+75
Dairy Farm	16.10	16.20	16.10	16.10	16.40	+30
A.S. Watson	14.20	14.20m	11.30m	11.30	11.80	+50
Yangtze	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.85	6.85b	steady
Allied	9.75n	9.75b	9.75	10n	9.90b	-10
HK & FE Inv	4.70	4.70	4.75b	4.75m	4.70b	-5
Textile Corp	8.25	8.10m	8	8.20	8.25	+5
Nanyang						

WORLD RUBBER MARKETS

New York, Mar. 21.
Rex rubber futures today closed 5 to 10 points lower with sales of 90 contracts.

March 32.45
May 32.60
July 32.65
September 32.70
November 32.75
January 32.80
March 32.85

The standard contract closed 5 to 10 points lower with no sales reported.

March 32.45
May 32.60
July 32.65
September 32.70
November 32.75
January 32.80
March 32.85

Futures trading was rather dull today with prices easing slightly in line with the slight decline at London.

In the delivered market, factories showed little more than routine interest. Spot No. 1 was quoted nominally at 32½ cents.

SINGAPORE

The market opened steady on overseas advices and overnight acceptance but it eased on fairly heavy profit taking to close almost one cent below best.

Futures:
No. 1 rubber per lb. Apr. 94½-95½
May 95½-96½
June 96½-97½
July 97½-98½
August 98½-99½
September 99½-100½
October 100½-101½
November 101½-102½
December 102½-103½
January 103½-104½
February 104½-105½
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